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The Maynard Matter.

The testimony taken before Mr. Justice CULLEN in the EMANS contempt case, left some obscurity in regard to the conduct of Deputy Attorney-General ISAAO H. MAY-KARD, which it would undoubtedly be very satisfactory to have had cleared up by a statement from that gentleman himself. Mr. MAYNARD, however, was not called as a witness, and it must be remembered that any conclusions as to him which were reached in that proceeding were necessarily arrived at without any personal account of the transaction from him. Until he has been heard on the subject, it certainly is unfair to condemn him as guilty of intentional wrong.

If the investigation which has been recolved upon by the Bar Association of this city was an inquiry of an official character. with no element of political controversy entering into it, there would be some prospect of thereby obtaining sufficient information as to the facts to enable the public, irrespective of parties, to form a just judgment as to the propriety of Mr. MAYNARD's behavior as Deputy Attorney-General in the election cases; but in view of the doubts which many members of the Dar Association entertain as to the ascertion of any jurisdiction at all by that organization in Judge MAYNARD's case, and the extreme improbability that political feelings can be disregarded by any committee of investigation, we cannot reasonably expect anything but an inconclusive outcome from this proceeding.

It may be observed that critics who condemu a man with manifestly undue and intemperate severity, before any judicial accertainment of the facts, in a proceeding where he has not had an opportunity to be heard, are very apt to help him more than to hurt him.

The Central Railroad and the Harlem River Bridges.

A new proposition is made public in connection with the New York Central Railroad Company's bridge across the Harlem River. It is necessary, in compliance with a recently enacted law of Congress, that the bridge be raised to a height of twenty-four feet above high water. This makes a change of grades, on both sides of the river. of the most serious character, and the execution would impose a burden upon the railroad. all of which it cannot equitably be called upon to bear.

It is now proposed that the railroad company be empowered to substitute for its present roadway and structure above 108th street a steel viaduct, similar to that of our elevated railroads, and that part of the cost of this change be borne by the city. Such an elevated structure would throw open a large number of streets which are now closed by the railroad, and would prove of considerable advantage to the city and to individual property owners.

If the Harlem River nuisance is to be perstuated, or, at least, if its abatement is to be deferred beyond the time to which the raising of the railroad bridge can be delayed, then it is not a reasonable proposition that the extraordinary expense of the change should be imposed on the railroad alone. The city should bear its share, and we should strongly favor the appointment of a fit and impartial Commission to consider the matter and decide on the equities of the case.

The Central Railroad is a great and libour progress. We have no sympathy with all local and general government is the rewithin the limits of reasonableness and have exactly the same protection and en-

It is only right, therefore, that in a question such as that of changing the Central grades to and beyond the Harlem Bridge. the division of the burden should have a fair and judicial consideration. .

The Result of the Quebec Election.

The outcome of the election which took place on Toesday in the province of Quebee was the overwhelming defeat of the party headed by ex-Premier Mercter. Mr. MERCTER bimself will retain his seat in the next House of Assembly, and one of his late colleagues, Mr. Shehyn, the ex-Treasurer of the province, is also reflected; but all the rest of the dismissed Nationalist Ministers are beaten, and the Conservatives will have a majority of about thirtythree in a House containing seventy-three members. The political situation is thus completely reversed, for in the House dissolved in December the followers of Mr. MERCIER had a majority of twenty-seven.

It is evident that the constitutional questions involved in Tuesday's election were lost sight of, and that the voters simply deemed themselves called upon to say whether in their opinion the ex-Ministers were implicated in the Baie des Chaleurs corruption case. That the latter issue exclusively occupied the public mind is shown as clearly by the return of two of the accused Ministers as by the defeat of the rest. To prove this we need only recall the opinions expressed by the Commission of Inquiry. It will be remembered that the three Judges composing the Commission to whom the charges against the MERCIER Cabinet were referred, made two reports, one signed by Judge JETTE, and the other by his two colleagues. Both reports agreed in exposing and denouncing the theft of which DACAUD and ARMSTRONG had been guilty in the Bale des Chaleurs affair. sudge Jerre, however, held that there was no evidence before the Commission convicting any of the Ministers of a guilty knowledge of the corrupt bargain. But the majority report, with which the verdict the electors is curiously coincident, discriminated between Mr. MERGIER himself and Mr. SHEHYN, his Provincial Treasurer, on the one hand, and some of their colleagues on the other. The furthest the majority report ventured to go in fixing complicity upon MERCIER, was to say that he received some of the stolen money while admitting the absence of any proof that he knew it was stolen. As to Mr. SHEHYN, it

cence of complicity had been discovered. It is precisely these two Ministers whom the voters absolve of guilt so far as such a verdict is implied in their reflection. On the other hand, according to the majority report, ROBIDOUX, MERCIER'S Attorney-General, compromised himself in attempting to discount PACAUD's notes in Montreal; CHARLES LANGELIER, Provincial Secretary, was acquainted with the details of the transaction and unquestionably received money from PACAUD; and DUHAMEL. Minister of Crown Lands, actively supported the Baie des Chaleurs transaction. Every one of the Ministers thus distinctly incriminated by the majority report has been defeated. The significance, therefore, of the Quebec election is that the voters will not permit men against whom there is proof of corruption in office to represent the people. The determination does them honor, and it is to be hoped that they may adhere to it in the future. The only thing to be regretted is that the voters did not form such a wholesome resolution earlier, for much the greater part of the provincial debt was accumulated by Conservatives, and evidence has been repeatedly presented of bribery, embezzlement, and corruption on the part of Conservative officials in the province. As regards the constitutional questions

which the voters lost sight of, the incidents

of the last three months prove that the Constitution of the province of Quebec can be violated with impunity, provided the violation is committed by a Conservative. In 1878 Mr. LETELLIER. the Liberal Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, arbitrarily dismissed the Conservative Provincial Ministry, of which Mr. DE BOUCHERVILLE was the head, and of which the present Lieutenant-Governor. Angens, was a member. Nothing could be more perfect than the analogy; for the DE BOUCHERVILLE Ministry, like the late MERCIER Cabinet, had at the time of its dismissal a majority in the Quebec House of Assembly. Moreover, the Conservatives were then, as they are now, in power at Ottawa. The difference in the situation is that it was a Liberal who was guilty of a high-handed act in 1878, and it was a Conservative Provincial Government which was the victim of the proceeding. Loud and fierce were the Conservative denunciations of the unconstitutional conduct of the Quebec Lieutenant-Governor: and in compliance with their protests the Governor-General dismissed Mr. LETELLIER from office. In December, 1891, however, it was a Conservative Lieutenant-Governor who unconstitutionally dismissed a Liberal Provincial Cabinet commanding a majority in the popular branch of the Legislature. Did the Governor-General dismiss him for committing an act identical with that which brought the penalty on his Liberal predecessor? On the contrary, Lord STANLEY of Preston and the Dominion Premier, Mr. Annorr, have exerted all the powers of the Canadian general Government to secure the vindication or condonation at the ballot box of the lilegal conduct of the Conservative Lieutenant-Governor. They have attained their end by keeping out of sight the constitutional issue and confining the attention of the electors to the question whether the discharged Ministers were guilty of complicity in a corrupt bargain.

The outcome of the Quebec election significs that boodling will seldom be tolerated when it is committed by Liberals. It also signifies that the principle of Ministerial accountability to a Legislature must never be violated by Liberals, but can be broken by Conservatives at their discretion. The facts justify a further inference, that the provision of the British North America act that there shall be one session of the Quebec Provincial Legislature in every year, has become a dead letter, seeing that the defiance of it by Lieutenant-Governor Angens does not seem to have exercised the slightest influence on the Quebec electors.

The Fate of an Iowa Logician and Humorist.

Have you heard of the original, but not wholly successful, method lately used by the late Mayor of Gowrie, Iowa, to demonjust consideration at our hands. It has State is not inconsistent with leading any conduced marvellously to the growth of the citizen with a gift for drink far above his city of New York, and it is indispensable to | PLIMSOLL mark, and up to the marge of his lee scuppers? Probably not. Berlin or that demagogic and dishonest clamor Paris or Fintlands seems so much nearer which seems to hold that the first purpose of than Gowrie, which is nevertheless a meritorious settlement situated but for striction and the repression of all corporate | further particulars we must refer you to the progress and prosperity. We believe that | Gazetteer. We are writing history, not geography. Let us hasten to explain that mmon sense the corporations should in speaking of the late Mayor of Gowrie, we don't mean that this emicouragement that the law and the spirit of neat, although perhaps too erratic. our government accord to private citizens. | man has crossed the Stygian ferry, gone over to the night's Plutonian shore, broken his pipe, passed in his checks, lit out for good, taken a cottage with a thatch of turf. had his ticket taken up on the underground railway, and so on. He is defunct in the sense that he no longer exercises the functions of Mayor of Gowrie, but he lives without fear, if not without thirst, in the town of which he was Mayor, and of which he in sists that he is Mayor still. But to our tale: Mr. Samuel Daughenhaugh was the most

popular man in old Gowrie. It seems to have been no clog on his popularity that he was a convivial soul. He was well seasoned. As an admiring but still impartial correspondent writes to the Chicago Herald from Fort Dodge, "long years of practice had made ardent spirits as familiar to SAM's palate as is milk to that of a prattling Infant." Still, there are said to have been times when SAM jumped out of the pale of moderation. If such was the case, we have no doubt that his motive was correct. He wanted, as we have already suggested, to bring the Iowa liquor laws into contempt. Any way, his townsmen condoned his offences, if he had committed any, by electing him Mayor last year. He was elected unanimously. The Mayor of Gowrie receives a smaller salary than the Mayor of New York. but the honor is one of which any citizen of Gowrie may well be proud. His Honor, Mayor DAUGHENBAUGH, was proud. He wished to express his thanks to the people. He had a demijohn of rye whiskey brought into the office, and invited his unanimous supporters to lubricate their windpipes. As a public man, as the chief magistrate of Gowrie, he may have felt himself called upon to take two whistle-wetters to their one. The results are thus described by the

historian from whom we quote: "The result was inevitable. The Mayor got drunk The jag rapidly passed from one stage to another, finally assumed mammeta proportions. The Mayor grew hitarious. He finally wabbled out on the street and began shaking bands promisedo siy with every man, woman, and child that he met. The village was scandalized, and a committee of friends took the ir-responsible official in hand and put him to bed. The next morning the Mayor was penitent, and solemniy promised never to let such an accident occur again. The circumstances were considered to be mitigating and the matter was hushed up as quietly as possible." It doesn't seem to occur to the Fort Dodge

historian, nor does it seem to have occurred to the simple natives of Gowrle, that the Mayor's triumphal procession and exhibition on the street was in pursuance of the purpose which we believe he had at heart, the illustration of the proverb that where there was not pretended that the slightest evi- is much prohibition there is much potation.

His Honor proceeded to another demonstration. Last fall he "was sent to jail in Fort Dodge as a common case of 'drunk and disorderly." The listorian avers that "a distinct commotion was caused by this. We should think very likely. The rivalry between the two cities is well known. It seems, however, that he was let off without fine, so we take it that "sent to jail" is merely an amphibolous expression for "dumped into the cage." His Honor returned among his forgiving if no longer unanimous flock, and for a long time he gave up the task of trying to read a primer of prohibition to a school so stolid. But the logician, the philosopher, the humorist in him overcame disgust and forgot defeat. A few days ago his Honor gave another bject lesson, and he took an assistant with him. It was a red-letter day for Gowrie:

"Nobody knows just how it happened, but on Saturday night the Mayor appeared on the streets in a state of appallingly evident intoxication. Nor was the Mayor alone. Arm in arm with the city's Chief Executive was Jack Ganver, a notorious drunkard and ' ne'er-dowell, who until Mayor Davousynauon's administration spent most of his time in the city jail. The pair stag-gered along the streets and defied the entire population of the city to interfere with their happiness shal Danns begged the Mayor to go home, but prayers, threats, and entreaties were all useless. The Marshal withdrew his forces and the fun went on. Some of the business men sought the Marshal and requested him to arrest the disturbers of the peace. The official was willing, but as Mayor Dandarsvaron was the only Justice of the Peace in the village, as well as Mayor, there was no one to issue the varrant, nor any one before whom the culprita could be prought if arrested. So the Mayor was permitted to pursue the uneven tenor of his way with his congenial ompanion. It was not until the happy pair, in the ourse of their devious wanderings, fell through the windows of one of the leading dry goods stores, that the outraged citizens grose in their might and put an end to the disgraceful spectacle. Marshal Dryns attempted make the arrest on his own responsibility, but failed dismally. The Mayor and his friend refusud to be ar-rested. Finally the Marshal deputized three citizens to help him, and, after a nard sight, Mayor. Dauguemaacen and himself, in company with Jack Garver, occupy ing a cell in his own Jail."

Let us admit that the Mayor made a mistake here, his first mistake, if you will take the trouble to study his programme. He should have promptly issued a warrant for his own arrest, and should then have admitted himself to bail; but he was carried away by his own enthusiasm and played his part too well. Moreover, he seems to have lost his temper a little at the dulness of his fellow citizens. On Sunday he made out and served papers on the men who arrested him, and charged them with illegal arrest and malicious prosecution. On Monday the necused retorted by bringing suit against him for breaking the Sabbath, and what not. His bondsmen withdrew from his bond as Mayor and as Justice of the Peace. The City Council passed a resolution declaring the office of Mayor vacant, and elected another man to that office. This seems to be a queer sort of proceeding, but everything except prohibition may go in a prohibition State. The undaunted DAUGHENBAUGH filed new bonds and tried to assert his undiminished title to the office of Mayor of Gowrie, but he is at most only the de jura official. The de facto man has issued an order that henceforth any man who appears on the streets of Gowrie in a jagged condition shall be run in. This seems to be an indirect acknowledgment that SAM DAUGH-ENBAUGH is still Mayor. But his authority is gone and his salary is gone, and the citizens will have none of him. Such is the rost of being severely logical and profoundly humorous in a prohibition State. Humor and prohibition are not compatible.

A Move for Good Roads.

Senator RICHARDSON of Orange has introduced in the Senate at Albany a bill which embodies many of the ideas recommended by Governor HILL in his annual message of 1891. It provides for the creation of a Board of Commissioners of State Reads, to be composed of two Democrats and two Republicans, to which shall be intrusted the construction and maintenance of State roads outside of cities and incorporated villages. It provides further for the submission to the people of a law authorizing a loan of \$10,000,000 for paying the cost of such roads, and directs how the money, if

the lean is authorized, shall be spent. The State Engineer is to determine the character and kind of roads to be constructed under the bill, and the Commisdoners are to contract with the lowest bidder for the construction of the roads. They are to have the power to set aside all bids if they consider them too high, and to advertise for bids again. Outside of cities and incorporated villages the State roads contemplated in the bill are to connect the county sents of adjacent counties, or other points of greater importance, and are to run along the lines of the roads already existing, so far as may be practicable.

Provision is made for the objections of the inhabitants of a county to the line of road laid down by the State Engineer and for the hearing by the Commissioners of such objections, and for the review of the proceedings by the Supreme Court. The acquisition by purchase by the Commissioners of turnpikes needed for State roads or the condemnation of such turnpikes under the existing laws is provided for as well.

The tenth section of the bill is important, is making a change in our penal system: "In the constituction of such roads the said Commis sioners shall utilize as far as practicable the labor of convicts who may be in the State prisons, penitentiaries, and julis of the State, as well as the labor of parpers and traints who may be supported at the public expense, such use to be under such regulations and restrictions as may be agreed upon between such ommissioners and the Superintendent of State Prishs, or other authorities having the control or custody or such prisoners, pumpers, or trumps, or such as may be percafter specifically provided for by statute; and the minnee only of such roads as may not be constructed by such convict, pauper, or trainp labor aforesaid, shall be constructed by contract,"

Except for this section, which is not necessarily a part of the plan of roads contemplated, the bill is worthy of consideration. The question of good roads is one of the most vital issues of the time, and must be answered sooner or later. Good roads are good investments. They are needed greatly in almost every part of this State: the bill puts their construction and mainenance into the hands of a non-partisan Board, which is to act under the professional advice of the State Engineer; it would seem advisable, except in the point suggested, to enact it into a law.

Is there, then, to be no fun in politics when women run the political machine, hold ratification meetings, put up candidates, and east their ballots at the polls in elections? Monday last was the day for the election of President of that famous organization of progressive women known as Sorosis. Was the election preceded by a lively campaign, illustrated with thought-promoting speeches, and by the noble rivalry of opposing candidates? Did it resemble, for example, the recent Presidential election in the Union League Club. when Dr. DEPEW came out victorious, amid the wildest enthusiam of his admirers? Not at all. or in any way. Why, there was only one candidate for the office of President of Sorosis. and she was elected by the unanimous vote of the whole body of voters! Then came the election of a Chairman of the Committee on Philanthropy, and here again there was only one candidate, who was also elected by Such elections are both flat and dry, quite

dent JENNIE M. LOZIER did not gain the victory

over any rival, or over a lot of rivals. Sorosis Surely we have reason to fear the approach of the time which some folks think is coming. when women will vote in political elections. If they all vote for one party and the same candidate, the elections will be as dull as ditch water. There will be no fun in them.

The reported discovery of small-pox among immigrants arriving at this port has led the State Department to send orders to the American Consuls at Liverpool and Hamburg inspection of all to provide for the medical steerage passengers bound to this from these ports. This action of the Government is proper and discreet. It is of the utmost importance that every precaution be taken to prevent the introduction of infectious and contagious discases into this country by immigrant-carrying ships.

Mr. PIERREPONT was one of the founders and Governors of the Manhattan Club, but left it about the time when the war broke out,—Tribuna

Every statement in the foregoing paragraph s an error: besides that the Manhattan Club was not founded till after the close of the war.

It is evident from recent occurrences in the Western States that the Prohibition party will not cooperate with the Alliance party in the Presidential election of this year. The two parties cannot units upon a platform. and therefore could not unite upon a candidate. The Alliance party will not accept the Prohibition principle which the Prohibitionists are bound to maintain, and the Prohibition party desires to change the principles upon which the Alliance is founded. The representatives of the two parties have met together in a number of local conventions, but in no case have they been able to disanything that is of fundamental importance experience at the St. Louis conference of last month. Each party desires the backing of the other, while both parties are hostile to one

It is evident, therefore, that each of the two bombilatory parties must stand upon its own platform, nominate its own Presidential candidate, and conduct its own uproarious cam-

We trust that Prof. SAMUEL A. KING of Philadelphia will cross the Atlantic to Europe in his air ship without talking too much about the trip before he makes it. We shall not try to discourage him from starting out on his trip, for we shall be pleased to see any man successful in making the air voyage which so many cranks are always promising to make. The thing for I'rot. King to do is to astound the world by crossing the Atlantic in his hydrogen balloon without saying a word about it beforehand, and without, borrowing a dollar of the money needed to buy hydrogen.

In at least one respect, it is the right kind of a religious revival that is now going on in the wicked Canadian city of Bolingbroke. The penitent sinners there cry for Heaven's mercy: that is a common feature of revivals. The converts forgive their enemies; that sort of thing is frequently done, we trust, even by irreligious people. But now comes the extrapaper, which, while describing the Bolingbroke revival, declares that "some of the converts have refunded money which they had obtained dishonestly!" Think of that! Think of it, ye Christians of all creeds. Think of it, Salvationist revivalists. Think of it, Moody

Here, now, is a revival that is worth something, and here are converts who bring forth fruits meet for repentance, even the fruits of the tree of righteousness.

In reading the reports of the great religious revival in Cincinnati, we have not observed hat it is illustrated by any incidents of the Bolingbroke kind. Yet we would not give two ents for any revival in which the converts who hold money that they have got dishonestly fail to do as the penitent sinners of Bolingbroke have done.

And this is a saying to which the people of all creeds will subscribe without scruple.

THE COLUMBUS STATUE.

Permission Given for a Fair in Castle Garden tor its Benefit.

The Park Commissioners at their meeting yesterday granted the request of the Columbus Statue Committee to hold a fair in Castle Garden from June 4 to 12 to raise money to the 110th street end of Central Park has not given general satisfaction to the Italians. David Leventritt, who represents a large number of Italians, wrote to the Board that he thought a better site could be chosen.

Superintendent Parsons submitted a plan. which was approved for a new entrance to Central Park at Eighty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. Six bids for the building of a new Macomb's Dam bridge across the Harlem River were opened. The bids will be tabulated. It was resolved to creet a music stand at a cost not exceeding \$2.700, in Mount Morris Park. The Board decided to lease five cottages in Petham Park to the Catholic House of Mercy at \$2,000 a year.

It was resolved to send to the Legislature the draft of a bill prohibiting the building of railroads through St. Mary's and Bronx Parks.

East and West-A New Nomination for Vice-President. From the Ridlan I News.

In considering the character and personality of David B Hill the one feature which first attracts attention is his splendid fighting qualities, his unlaunted pluck, and his magnificent nerve. As Governor of New York, David B. Hill added to the fame of his State, his party and himself. If as Senator he does as well, he will de From the Oklahama Ecening Gazette.

DAVID BENNETT HILL. TOM PATTERSON of Colorado

The Best Anywhere.

From the Union, Scholarie, N. F. The New York Sux, like its great namesake in the akies, is the best thing in the newspaper line that can be found anywhere in the world. It contains all the news, and if you want the best newspaper ti

Hill in Massachusetts.

To the Eniton of The Sun-Sire As a young Demo-ratio voter of the old Bay State, I wish to heartily endorse and second your untiring efforts on behalf of one of the grandest specimens of a live Democracy that

this generation has produced.

Admiring courage, caudor, and patriotism in publi life, where can we see these qualities more thoroughly demonstrated or exemplified than in the career of that sturdy Jacksonian Democrat David R. Hill? He, sir, during his brilliand career, has represented no other interests save those of his constituents, and that his efforts have met with their approval is sufficiently proved by his triumphant elections when he sought emborsement at their hands.

Where is the living Democrat in the State of New York that has done as much as David R. Hill to solidify the Democracy of that state by making its organization so perfect and complete that it has hever met with defeat while under his guidance?

WOSCLEEN, MASS., MARCH 7. temonstrated or exemplified than in the career of that

Woscisten, Mass., March 7.

To THE FOITOR OF THE SCH-Sir: I want to know where is the proper place to put your feet, on the ground, on the table, or on a chair? Why I ask is that yestorday I had my hands in my trousers pockets (mind yes, my own trousers and not anybody else's), and a fellow remarked that an Irishman never knew what to do with his hands, any way. Then he sat down what to do with his hands, any way. Then he sat down, lit a cigar, and elevated his feet on the table. Whereas I wared wroth, and told him that if an Irishman did not be seen to the same of the his feet, and to do with his hands I'd be signally did not be the same of the his feet. Furthereas American knows what to do with his feet. Furthereas American knows what to do with his feet. Furthereas and make a door mat of new being cross their legs and make a door mat of new primary woman, or child that entered. It may save the grown woman, or child that entered. It may save the grown woman or child that entered. It may save the grown woman or child that entered. It may save the grown woman or child that entered. It may save the grown a shire, but it is expensive to others. In clubs and other public places some put their feet on the rails of chairs, others on the table, and some make maniel or naments of them. This is particularly observable in the lean, long man. The fat man seldom offends in this restsect. For heaven's sake start a pedallan society, and teach people where to put their feet.

Or for Stuffed Ones. om the Kauers City Times.

The past week has not been a pleasant one for false unexciting, and hardly even interesting. Presi- prophets.

GEN. GEORGE W. CULLUM'S WILL

Bequests to the Metropolitan Museum and Institutions of Charity and Learning. The will of Gen. George W. Cullum. Major-General of the United States Army and Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, on the retired list, was published for probate yesterday. The will was executed Nov. 30, 1891, and names the following persons as executors: Major-Gen. James B. Fry. U. S. A.; William G. Hamilton, decedent's brother-in-law; Col. George L. Gillespie, U. S. A., and Col. George W. Cranniss of San Francisco. The estate is estimated to exceed \$1,000,000. Probate Clerk Tinney has issued citations returnable on April 25.

The following bequests of a public character

were made by the testator: The Women's Hospital of this city, of which his deceased wife had been Vice-President. \$5,000 for an Elizabeth Cullum bed, and \$1,000 as a subscription from her to the annex of the hospital; New York Cancer Hospital, of which his deceased wife was the projector and founder. \$5,000 fora bed to be designated as "Sister Mary's bed." and \$5,000 for an organ for the St. Elizabeth Chapel of the hospital; St. Thomas's Church of this city, for the maintenance of the Helping Hand Society and diet kitchen in St. Thomas's House, "established by my charitable wife." \$5,000, to be designated as the "Elizabeth H. \$5,000, to be designated as the "Elizabeth H. Cullum Fund;" Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, \$5,000, to be known as the "Cullum Fund;" Old Ladies, Home in Ban Francisco, \$5,000; Library, Art, and Historical Society of Meadville, Pn., \$5,000, The Redwood Library, Newport, Il., receives \$5,000, to be designated the "Cullum Fund," the interest to be applied to the purchase of new publications other than works of fiction, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, \$20,000, with which to purchase casts, statuary, and works of architecture, to be known as the "Cullum Collection."

The United States Government receives \$250,000, for the purpose of creeting a memorial hall at the West Point Military Academy.

ary, and works of architecture, to be known as the "Cullum Collection."

The United States Government receives \$250,000, for the purpose of erecting a memorial hall at the West Point Military Academy, in which to preserve souvenirs of the military listory of the United States.

This memorial hall is to be a "receptacle of statues, busts, mural tablets, portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the Military Academy, paintings of battle scenes, trophies of war, and such other objects as may tend to give elevation to the military profession." In case it is necessary to purchase land for the hall, the sum of \$20,000 additional is left for that purpose.

The sum of \$20,000 is bequeathed in trust to the superintendent and certain professors of the United States Military Academy, the income to be applied to procuring statues, busts, mural tablets, and portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the United States Military Academy, which are to be placed in the memorial hall.

The Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, receives \$10,000, to be invested in the name of the association and to be used for its expenses. The association and to be used for its expenses. The association and to be used for its expenses. The association and to be used for its expenses. The association and to he used for its expenses and publications pertaining to military education and the history of the academy and its graduates.

In the memorial hall are to be deposited the sword presented by the ladies of St. Louis, Mo. to Major-Gen. Henry W. Hallock, his portrait painted by Lazarus, a bust taken after Gen. Halleck's death by Ball, and the testator's own portrait, painted by Eliot Gregory.

The American Geographical Society receives \$5,000, a part of the income to be applied to the purchase of gold medals for those who have distinguished themselves in geographical discoveries.

There are a number of personal bequests in the will, the principal ones being \$50,000 to his sister, Malvi

Shool each.

The residue of the estate up to \$100,000 goes to the American Geographical Society for the erection of a fireproof building for a library and for other uses of the society. In the event of the residue exceeding this amount the excess is to go to his niece. Emma Cullum Cartazzo.

By the will of Mrs. Julia W. Acker, filed yester-Asy, these bequests are made to charity: St. Paul's P. E. Church. Paterson. N. J., \$1.000; St. Peter's P. E. Church. Spotswood, N. J., \$1.000; trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen. of the P. E. Church of the Diocese of New York, \$1.000, and to the House of the Holy Comforter. \$1.000.

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

Big Monmouth County Shows Its Demo cratic Strength. FREEHOLD, March O. - The Democrats carried

fourteen of the sixteen townships of Monmouth county vesterday, as far as the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county was concerned. In Ocean township, which includes Long Branch, Elberon, Monmouth Beach, Seabright, Long Branch city, and Pleasure Bay, the entire Democratic ticket was elected. In Neptune township the Republicans elected every candidate, with the exception of a Justice of the Peace and a Constable. The township has a heavy Republican majority, but Cooke Howland, the Republican candidate for Chosen Freeholder, had only 48 majority over Albert D. McCabe. In Shrewsbury township, which includes

Fresholder, had only 48 majority over Albert D. McCabe.
In Shrewsbury township, which includes Red Bank and Rumson Road, the Republicans made a clean sweep, except that Henry Childs, Democrat, was reflected Justice of the Peace, J. W. Errickson, a Democrat and ex-Postmaster of Freehold, was cleeted Chosen Freeholder from Freehold township. In Wall township, the Democrats carried through successfully every man on their ticket. In Minasquan the town election resulted in a complete victory for the Democrats. Halstead H. Wainwright, the present Mayor, who ran for resiscation, was defeated by Capt. George Bailey by a vote of 198 to 95. The newly elected members of the Town Council are Robert Vandusen, R. Frank Longstreet, and James B. Hudson.

dusen. R. Frank Longstreet, and James B. Hudson.

The voters of Spring Lake Beach decided in favor of having the place incorporated as a horough by a vote of nearly seven to one. In Howell township there was an exciting contest over the Chosen Freeholdership between John H. Vanschoick, the regular Democratic candidate, who represented Gov. Abbett's faction, and Joseph Butcher, who was put in the field as an independent Democratic candidate by United States Senator Blodgett's followers. Butcher won by a decided majority.

New Baunswick, March 9.—The elections in the townships of Middlesex county yesterday resulted in a Democratic victory, and the new Board of Freeholders will stand 11 Democrats to 8 Republicans, a loss of one for the Democrats.

ELIZADETH, March Q.—Returns from the

CASE.

ELIZABETH. March 9.—Returns from the Union county township elections Tuesday show the Republicans to have sustained a political Waterloo. The Democrats get control of the Board of Freeholders for the first time in years, and this without the aid of the March law, passed this week by the Legislature, and which will give four more Democratic Freeholders to Elizabeth. The present Board of Freeholders stand: Republicans, 9: Democrats, 8. The new Board, without Elizabeth's four extra members, will stand: Democrats, 10: Republicans, 7. This means the ousting on May 1 of the Republican Director and Clerk of the Board, also the County Engineer, County Collector, County Attorney, Jall Warden, and matron.

A New Volcano in Mexico.

SAN DIEGO, March 2.- A party of prospectors who were in the New River region of the Colorado Desert at the time of the recent earthquake bring in a story of a blazing volcano, "We were on the lower Laguna Mountains.

"We were on the lower laguna Mountains, close to the Mexican boundary line, about midway between San Diego and Yuma," they say, "when the earthquake occurred. That night we heard rumbling noises, and the next day the smoke returned denser and blacker than ever. That night from the mountain these we could plainly see a flame shooting up. The volcano appeared to be about forty miles away and in Mexican territory. The flame was not high above the level of the desert, and appeared to come from a pit hole."

Rockland County Shows a Large Decrease. NYACE, March O.-The enumeration figures in Rockland county were received to-day, and much dissatisfaction is expressed. The new census puts the population of the county at 33,085. The enumeration in 1800 gave a population of 35,162. It is claimed that a winter enumeration in Rockland county is unfair, because scores of families who are residents of this county spend their winters in New York or Brooklyn. In addition to this, the brick-yards in the upper part of the county are idle in winter, making a difference of between 2,000 and 3,000 there. census puts the population of the county at

Long Island City was Robbed, Too.

The State census takers found 35,629 persons in Long Island City, which is 5,123 more than were found by the Federal census takers. Increases of from 1,000 to 2,000 are shown in the returns from towns in Queens county out-side of Long Island City.

Eighteen Nurses Graduated. The commencement exercises of the Mills

Training School for Male Nurses at Bellevue Hospital took place in the school building at o'clock last night. There were eighteen grado clock had each received a diploma from Prof.
Jacoby. Many persons were present. Mrs. A.
S. Willard, the superintendent of the school,
presided. The speakers were Prof. Jacoby,
Commissioner Forter, Dr. Brown, and Mr. D.
O. Mills. After the exercises refreshments
were served, and there was dancing.

WILBUR GOES WEST.

A Port on the Pacific Found for the Chief of the Tressury Agents.

It was authoritatively announced at the Custom House resterday that within a fev days Charles S. Wilbur, chief of the Treasury agents in New York, will be transferred to port on the Pacific coast. Treasury Agent George Whitehead of Suspension Bridge has been invited to succeed Mr. Wilbur in

charge of the New York office. The proposed transfer of Mr. Wilbur, following immediately upon the transfer of Treasury Agent McCoy, the dismissal of Treasury Inspectors Britton and Dugan, and the transfer of seven additional inspectors from Mr. Wilbur's office to Collector Hendricks's command was regarded as significant by Republicans of high degree. It was remarked to be the concluding chapter in the fight of the New York merchants and their influential Republican supporters against the encroachments of the

merchants and their influential Republican supporters against the encroachments of the Treasury agents as dominated by A. K. Tingle, Supervising Treasury Agent at Washington. Eminent Republicans declared that the finale would not be reached until Mr. Tingle was either reduced fo the ranks or dismissed from the service. The critisism of Mr. Wilhur has not been sharp, for it has been known all along that he was bound to obey the orders of Mr. Tingle. Yet the merchants of the city have conceived a prejudic against him, and have insisted that he should be transferred.

The merchants engaged in opposing Mr. Tingle quoted to the Washington authorities the official comments of John Sherman and Daniel Manning, Secretaries of the Treasury, As a result the Treasury agents were warned not to persecute custom officials or merchants, but for three years, according to the most eminent merchants in New York, Mr. Tingle has persecuted them to such a degree that even the solidest Republicans have refused to vote for the Republican ticket or in any way to contribute to its success. The serious nature of the situation was called to the attention of the President by Gen. James S. Clarkson, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who requested that Mr. Tingle is now in the West on an exploring tour.

FIFE THOUSAND PRAYING POLICEMEN. They're in the British Kingdom-How Many Have We Here!

In the chapel of the Tabernable, Thirtyfourth street and Sixth avenue, yesterday morning. Miss Catherine Gurney of London told the Ladies' Christian Union a great many interesting things about her work among the London police. Miss Gurney says that God put it into her heart a few years ago to meditate upon the peculiar temptations and trials to which policemen are subjected, and upon the fact that no especial Christian endeavor was directed toward sustaining them in these trials and temptations.

She was so moved that she bestirred herself among the police and organized a Christian Police Union with a building in the Strand Police Union with a building in the Strand where there were libraries, reading rooms, and religious meetings for policemen only. Then she got up a residence at Brighton, sixty miles from London, where any police officer who was getting over sickness or wounds received in performing his duty might go to recuperate. She told the Ladies' Christian Union that God had wonderfully blessed her work, and that the Christian Police Union now extended throughout the United Kingdom and had a membership of about 5,000 praying policemen. Her object in visiting this country was to set on foot a similar movement, and she says she has had great success in Canada and in the West, especially in Chicago.

It is probable that the Ladies' Christian Union will start a branch of the work in New York, where the police may read, attend little receptions, hold prayer meetings, and otherwise bring themselves within the influence of non-sectarian Christian influences.

MANHATTAN CLUB ELECTION. Three Tickets to be Voted For in Next

Week's Choice of Governors. The Manhattan Club, on Thursday evening March 17, is to elect five Governors to take the places of Frederic R. Coudert, Charles B. Peet, Edward Schell, J. Edward Simmons, and Charles H. Truax. These five gentlemen have been renominated.

In the Manhattan Club ten members may nominate a ticket, and three other tickets have been named. One contains the names of Donglas Taylor, Manton Marble, Harry D. Macdona, John A. Rutherford, and Frank S. Ellis. Another bears the names of Manton Marble, Frederic R. Coudert, Douglas Taylor, Judge Truax, and Charles M. Oelrichs. The third ticket nominates Messrs. Coudert. Peet, Scholl, and Simmons, but substitutes Jefferson M. Levy in place of Judge Truax.

The election promises to be interesting. One of the best-known members in the club ex-

of the best-known members in the club explained the situation thus:
"Mr. Coudert has been a Governor for many
years, and our President for the last five years.
We are all proud of him, but as President of
the representative Democratic club of the
country there are certain members who believe he should have abided by the action of
the Democratic State Committee in calling the
State Convention for Feb. 22. Neither the
Tammany element nor the friends of Senator

Tammany element nor the friends of Senator Hill have uttered the slightest opposition to Mr. Coudert."

The Governors elect the President at the April meeting. There are many members who favor Manton Marble, who was Mr. Coudert's predecessor five years ago.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The suggestion has come of insurance against blind-

ners.
Preferred Allsopp stock has received a dividend of three per cent per annum. A recent visitor to Bismarek describes him as the picture of bodily and mental vigor.
A large robbery in the Cluny Museum turns out to have been perpetrated by an official.

After a life of more than two conturies, an old master n the British gallery, painted on wood, has craedged postage stamps for the convenience of people in

nourning.
The Berlin prisons were never so crowded as at present, largely owing to the Emperor's recent crusade for better morals. for butter morals.

A copy of the original edition of "Pickwick" given by Dickens, to Macready has been sold from the late James Mellenry's library for 26 guiness.

Some years ago a small Jewish colony was founded

on the Guif of Akaba by a German. It has proved omplete failure, and the colonists have been requested The Governor of Petrovswods, Russia, has issued a

in strong drink on the bench will be prosecuted and all their decisions annulled. Three of the partners of a large varnish factory near London have died within a year leaving an aggregate fortune of over ten millions of dollars in personalty

seclamation declaring that Judges caught indulate

besides large estates in mids. A pupil of Joachim, Betty Schwabe aged 16, the master's "favorite pupit," has made a brilliant debut in Berlin, playing a concerto of Joachim's, Mendelasohn's concerto, and a Vieuxtemps bails i. The critics predict

a brilliant future for her. In the criminal court of Desseldorf a man has been condemined to five years' penal servitude for robbery and todeath for murder, in strict conformity with the letter of the law. The legal bother now is which sen-

tence should be carried out first.

About the time that a Southern negro was burned to death with petroleum, a month age, a young widow in Meniu, in the province of Bezowina, suspected of having poisoned her tushand, was taken from her bed-room at night, bound hand and foot, soaked in pe-troleum, set on fire, and burned to death.

Interesting information upon the enwittingness of the working classes to subscribe in early life for an eld-age pension is afforded by a great English firm of cotton spinners. They offered to subscribe 21.000 to a pension fund on condition that the work people subscribed

upon an actuarial scale, but this proposal was rejected by a rote of more than two to one. The Duke de la Roca, a grander of Spain who may stand bonneted before the King, has retired to a moastery. He was a prominent figure in Madrid society and something of a politician, and retired di-gusted at the failure of his motion in the Corter to reduce the civil list and the consequent feeling against him at the court and with the aristocracy.

In preparation for the next siege of Paris the French War Department has taken siege toward the construction of an immense establishment in the city for the preservation of most by freezing. Similar establish ments on smaller scales will be attached to the fort encircling the capital. The cold air will be supplied to ail from a central station operated according to a new

compressed air system

Dr. De Roever, kesper of the archives in Amsterdam,
announces that he has found a hitherlo nurecognized Rembrandt, representing the assembling of the Batavi under their chief, Claudius Civilis, just before their reunder their chief. Gandins Cvini. An estore their revolt against the Romans, about a century before Christ.
The picture had long bean attributed to Jureaun Ovens,
an Amsterdam artist of the moddle of the seventeenth
century, and hung in the galiery of the City Hall.
When King Louis Napoleon made the City Hall his
palace the picture was taken from the galiery and was hung in a dark corner of a back room, where it re-mained unnoticed until Dr. De Roever began studying mained unnoticed that it is proces before the Dutch Government, which is expected to transfer the picture to the Rembran't gallery of the Royal Museum.

THE TEUTONICS PASSENGERS.

Foxball Keene Speaks Slightingly of His Pretty Severe Accident.

The steamship Teutonic, which arrived at ier wharf yesterday afternoon, had among her passengers Bishop Alexander of Dorry, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mr. Norman Lubbock and Mrs. Sidney Buxton, the son and daughter of Sir John Lubbock, the physicist; Mr. Foxball Keene, and Mr. Arthur

Robert Peel, a grandson of Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Norman Lubbock and his sister came on their way to California to console their sister, Mrs. Van Zandt, the wife of Ferdinand Van Zandt, who committed suicide at Brown's Hotel in London a week ago last Tuesday night. The young man's body was not discovered until Wednesday morning, and there was just time to catch the Mathere was just time to catch the Majestic before she sailed. Mrs. Van Zandt is at her home at Menlo Park, Cal, with her two children, and the cable that conveyed to her the news of her husband's death announced that her brother and sister were on their way to her. Their intention is to take her back with them to their father's home in England. Their names were not on the passenger list, and despatches from the other side had it that it was Sir John Lubbock himself who was coming. William C. Didricksen, as brother-in-ing of Ferdinand Van Zandt, was at the wharf to meet them on their arrival. Mr. Lubbock and Mrs. Buxton will remain in this city only a day or two before proceeding with their journey to San Francisco. Arrangements had been made for them to stay at the Brevoort House, but on their arrival they decided to accept Mr. Butler Duncan's invitation to be his guests at 1 Fifth avenue.

Bishop Alexander of Derry, a celebrated pulpit orator, was conspicuous among the passengers owing to his broad-brimmed felt hat, with colored ribbon, and his cierical costume, He is a short, portly man, about 80 years old, with a closely trimmed gray beard. His daughter, Miss Alexander, accompanied them. Bishop Potter came to meet them and drove them off in his carriago a few minutes after the steamer arrived. This is the Irish Bishop in the steamer arrived. This is the Irish Bishop in two months lecturing on religious topics at educational institutions. He will first deliver a course of six lectures at Columbia College, beginning with Sunday evening next, on the "Evidences of Christianity." He will be Bishop Potter's guest for a week, then he will spend a week with Alexander E. Orr of Brooklyn, and the last week of his stay in this viellarity will be with President Low of Columbia College. After that he will go to Boston and to Philadelphia. His wile, whom he leaves behind in Ireland, has a reputation as a religious poet, the "Burlaid of Moses" being among her best known poems.

Mr. Foxball Keene did not look very much like jestic before she sailed. Mrs. Van Zandt is at her home at Menlo Park, Cal., with her

Newmarket, brought to this country late in the spring.

Mr. A. R. Peel has come to this country as an attache of the British Legation. On a former trip to this country Mr. Peel made the acquaintance of a bunco steerer on the ship, who represented himself as Inspector Byrnes's right-hand man. The Englishman was completely duped, and he might have become a victim if the bunco man had not been arrested within twenty-four hours after landing. He was dining at Delmonico's with Mr. Peel when the arrest was made.

MR. HOUSE'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

It Gave Rise to a Rumor of Suicide and Frederick B. House of the law firm of Levy. Friend & House gave his friends around the

Court House a good deal of uneasiness yesterday for a few minutes. Mr. House has been ill for several weeks. Overwork in the Sliney murder case resulted in nervous prostration. and the other members of his firm have been trying to persuade him to take a long vaca-

trying to persuade him to take a long vacation. Mr. House has been engaged in some of the most important criminal cases that have been tried in New York in the last three years. In the "Frenchy" trial he broke down from overwork, and he has been working very hard on the Sliney case.

Against the advice of his physician and friends Mr. House came to his office yesterday, and, when talking to Mr. Levy, fainted. In some way the report got around in the courts that Mr. House had committed suicide hy shooting himself while temporarily insans. Half an hour later this rumor was contradicted and Mr. House was able to leave his office. He went down to Staten Island, where he will rest for a few days.

A Big Loaf for Starving Russians.

One needs to stand on the hurricane deck of the steamer Missouri and watch the forty or fifty burly stevedores pitching sacks of flour and meal into her lower holds to gain a notion of the magnitude and the meaning of the gift generous Americans are making to the starying peasants of far eastern Russia. Big bags of flour were packed in the four lower holds, which are about half the ship's cargo capacity. which are about half the ship's cargo capacity. Nearly 2.060 tons of flour will be stowed away in them. Above those lower holds there is room for as many more tons.

The rest of the cargo, including 1,500.000 pounds of corn meal from Nebraska, will be stowed away before noon to-morrow. When a deck load of cattle has been put on board the Missouri will be ready for her voyage.

All this means that Americans are sending to the familne-stricken provinces one big load of bread 300 feet long. 40 feet wide, and 27 feet high. It will feed the starving peasants for perhaps two days.

feet high. It will feed for perhaps two days.

Mr. Johnson's Testimonial Assessed. Friends in England of Robert U. Johnson associate editor of the Century Magazine, determined some time ago that he should be remembered for his valuable services in the establishment of the present international copyright law. Among these friends were Lord Tennyson. Sir Edwin Arnold, Walter Besant, the Earl of Dysart, George Augustus Sala, R. D. Blackmore, F. Marion Crawford, and George Merodith. They clubbed together and presented a massive silver vase to Mr. Johnson. The testimonial arrived by the Etruria on Feb. 24. Yesterday Collector Hendricks insisted upon the payment of forty-five per cent. cuatoms duties. Mr. Johnson will appeal to the Treasury Department at Washington.

Brooklyn's Plague of Burglars, Dwellers in Brooklyn's Twenty-sixth ward have been suffering for some weeks from a plague of burglass. It had almost become epidemic when the police were aroused to undemic when the police were aroused to unusual activity by frequent complaints of depredations, and now, although the bluecoats are much too few to the acro in that more or less rural precinct, they parade the streets at night in uniform and in multi, taking a consus of those who keep late hours, and for the time being seriously crippling the burgling industry. Meantime the firearms trade has had something of a boom, and prowling strangers are very likely to be shot at from upper windows.

A Longer Term for School Superintendent. The Board of Education had a special meeting yesterday to discuss several bills, with a view to bringing them before the Legislature. Only one was approved, and that changed the tenure of office of the City Superintendent tenure of office of the City Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent to three years. There was a deadlock over the bill to establish high schools, consideration of which was postponed until the next meeting. The Text-book Commissioners' bill was also practically killed, and the bill to establish an evening high school failed to pass.

The Birthday of 70-year-old Twins,

Thomas F. Hibbard and George B. Hibbard, wins, have just celebrated their seventieth pirthday at 340 Pulaski street, Brooklyn. The former has lived in Brooklyn for thirty years, and the latter is an old resident of Rondout. Fach is a church deacon. Until recently, when George's head became much whiter than the other's, the brothers could not be distinguished from each other.

Mr. Pec cham's Committee Not Yet Choses,

Bar Association, did not have the time yester-

Wheeler H. Peckham, the President of the

day to appoint the committee which is to inquire into Judge Maynard's connection with the Dutchess county election returns. He said late vesterialy afternoon that he had been busy all day in court.

The Mills of the God. Get There.

From the Hartised Owner.

"Genial Mike" Nolan, the bright-eyed and red-harted author of "Annie Rooney," was a prisoner in the Folice Court to-day. The charge against him was theft. He was convicted, fined \$7, and sout to juil for thirty days. Fa isfled With His Work.

Mrs. Rounder-My dear, you left the latch key in the keylode when you came in last night. Mr. Rounder-Well, if you had as much trouble get-

ting it into the keyhole as I had you'd feel dies leave it there, too.